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SEEDS OF NORTH AMERICAN CONIFERS



In response to widespread interest in TREES for Estate, Farm Woodlot and Garden planting, we offer

Interesting Assortments of Conifer Seeds, in small quantities, Quality the highest.

Make your own selection from the list of Species and Special Varieties on the other side of this page.

Minimum Order accepted \$2.00; mailed prepaid to any Postoffice Address in the United States or Canada.

Detailed planting instructions with each shipment.

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For those desiring larger quantities, please note that Items marked with Star (*) can be purchased by the Pound. To ascertain price per Pound, multiply the Price of 1 Ounce by 16 and deduct 20 percent discount. Items not starred are in short supply this year and will be distributed as long as they last, in small lots only.

**ALL SEEDS NEW CROP 1947 AUTUMN
HARVEST AND GUARANTEED
TRUE TO NAME AND TYPE**

WOODSEED, LTD.

P. O. Box 647

Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.

**NO BROADLEAF SPECIES THIS YEAR;
CONIFERS ONLY; BROADLEAF COLLEC-
TIONS IN 1948 IF THERE IS A DEMAND**

CONIFERS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST— AND CALIFORNIA

1. *Abies amabilis*—Western Balsam or Silver Fir—A tall tree with silvery bark. Frost and Snow Hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents. (*)
2. *Abies concolor*—White Fir—A fairly large tree with light green, up-curved needles. Frost and Snow Hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents. (*)
3. *Abies grandis*—Lowland White Fir, Grand Fir—A tall, fine tree, botanically closely related to *A. concolor*, but needles are flat instead of curled. Grows near sea level. Does not like too cold a home. 1 Ounce—50 Cents. (*)
4. *Abies lasiocarpa*—Alpine Fir—Tall, narrow spires commonly seen growing near Timberline (and never forgotten). Extremely hardy. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
5. *Abies magnifica* (*Shastensis*)—Shasta Red Fir. Tall, truly a magnificent tree. Needles etched against the sky. Frost and Snow Hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
6. *Abies procera* (formerly *A. nobilis*)—Noble Fir—Very tall and stately tree, commonly growing at high elevations where soil is sufficient. Frost and Snow Hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
9. *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*—Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar. Limited in distribution but being widely planted in Pacific Northwest. A large, easily grown and highly valued timber tree. Fairly hardy. ½ Ounce—25 Cents. (*)
10. *Chamaecyparis Nootkatensis*—Alaska Yellow Cedar. The Canoe and Totem Pole tree of the Alaska Indians. Wind and Frost resistant. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
11. *Cupressus macrocarpa*—Monterey Cypress—Lovely tall spires or wonderful dense hedges. This versatile ornamental does not like prolonged Frost. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
12. *Juniperus occidentalis*—Western Juniper—Lovely green tree of the semi-desert. Will grow almost anywhere. Frost and Heat resistant. 1 Ounce, berries—25 Cents.
14. *Larix occidentalis*—Western Larch. A splendid, tall timber tree of the Northern Rockies, also found in the Pacific Northwest. Deciduous, Frost and Snow hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
18. *Libocedrus decurrens*—Incense Cedar—Interesting for its size and conical shape; the plate-like leaves and cones give off sweet "incense" when the air is warm. Fairly hardy, stands Heat and Frost. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
19. *Picea Breweriana*—Brewer's Spruce, Weeping Spruce—Rare tree of the coastal region; drooping branches. Hardy. ½ Ounce—25 Cents.
20. *Picea Sitchensis*—Sitka Spruce—The gigantic shore or tideland timber tree of the Pacific Northwest. Wind resistant. 1 Ounce—50 Cents. (*)
21. *Picea Englemanni*—Englemann Spruce—Fairly large tree of the high Rockies. Dark green needles, graceful shape. Very hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
27. *Pinus contorta* (*Murrayana*)—Lodgepole Pine—Timber tree of the Indians of the interior. Grows from sealevel to 7,000 feet elevation. Coastal type is fastest growing. High mountain type hardiest. Either can be supplied. 1 Ounce—50 Cents. (*)
28. *Pinus Lambertiana*—Sugar Pine—John Muir considered this the noblest plant that grows. Hardy. Gigantic size; bears large cones and edible nuts. 1 Ounce—35 Cents. (*)
29. *Pinus monticola*—Western White Pine, Idaho White Pine—The most valued timber tree of the Northern Rockies. Tall and stately. Frost and Snow hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents. (*)
30. *Pinus ponderosa*—Western Yellow Pine, Ponderosa Pine—Tall and ponderous timber tree of the eastern regions of all Pacific Coast states and the dryer forest regions of the Rockies and Southwest. Two general types recognized: Coast and Rocky. Either can be supplied. Hardy. 1 Ounce—25 Cents. (*)
40. *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (*viridis*)—Douglas Fir, Coastal Type. The largest and most important timber tree of the Pacific Northwest. Fairly hardy. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
41. *P. taxifolia* (*caesia*)—Rocky Mountain type growing in Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. Hardier than coast type. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
43. *Sequoia gigantea*—Giant Sequoia. The oldest and biggest plants that grow in America. Native to the California Sierra, have been planted with excellent results in western Oregon. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
44. *Sequoia sempervirens*. Coast Redwood. Next oldest and next biggest plants of America. Lovely reddish green foliage. Cannot withstand much frost, but highly wind resistant. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
45. *Thuja plicata*—Western Red Cedar, Giant Arbor Vitae—A fine tall and large timber tree. Wide range and fairly hardy. ½ Ounce—30 Cents.
47. *Tsuga heterophylla*—Western Hemlock. Fine timber trees of the Pacific Northwest. Fairly hardy. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
48. *Tsuga mertensiana*—Mountain Hemlock—Grows at high elevations, very dark foliage. Wind, Frost and Snow resistant. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.

CONIFERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES

7. *Abies balsamea*—Balsam Fir or Fir Balsam—Common tree of the North Woods. Small, lovely and resistant to Frost and Snow. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.

13. *Juniperus Virginiana*—Eastern or Southern Red Cedar—Will grow almost anywhere; its size depending upon the soil and site. Chests and cigar boxes are made from it. Excellent ornamental. ½ Ounce—35 Cents.
16. *Larix Americana*—Tamarack—Tall, slender tree of the northern swamps. Deciduous; Hardy. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
23. *Picea Canadensis*—White Spruce—A shapely tree. Frost and Snow resistant. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
24. *Picea mariana*—Black Spruce—Fairly large timber tree of cold northern swamps and mountain sides. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
25. *Picea rubra*—Red Spruce—Best of the northern timber spruces. Loves the rocky uplands. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
31. *Pinus resinosa*—Red Pine, Norway Pine—Splendid timber tree of the Lake States. Disease resistant. Frost and Snow hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
32. *Pinus strobus*—Eastern White Pine, Cork Pine—The most loved pine of them all. Must be grown under protection from Blister Rust. Tall and shapely. Frost and Snow hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
46. *Thuja occidentalis*—Eastern White Cedar, Arbor Vitae—Light but durable wood; resinous; resistant to Wind, Frost and Snow. Lovely ornamental. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
48. *Tsuga Canadensis*—Eastern Hemlock—Tall, shapely tree of the North. Feathery foliage, Hardy and easily grown. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.

EXOTICS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES

8. *Abies pectinata*—Silver Fir—From Europe. Tall and graceful tree. Does well in American temperate zone. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
17. *Larix Europea*—Somewhat larger than *L. Americana*, smaller than *L. occidentalis*. Interesting landscaping tree. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
26. *Picea excelsa*—Norway Spruce—Large and graceful tree, thrives throughout the northern states. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
33. *Pinus sylvestris*—Scotch Pine. The most planted pine in Europe. Sometimes mistaken for Norway Pine, but worth planting. 1 Ounce—35 Cents.

CONIFERS OF THE SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHERN ROCKIES

22. *Picea pungens*—Colorado Blue Spruce—Large tree, with characteristic blue-green needles. Widely planted ornamental. Very hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
 34. *Pinus edulis*—Pinon Pine—Most widely distributed of the nut pines of the Southwest. Small, hardy tree. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
 42. *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (*glauca*)—Rocky Mountain Gray Douglas Fir—Hardiest of the Douglas Fir types. Large tree, excellent for wind-break planting. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
- For Lodgepole Pine, Englemann Spruce, and Ponderosa Pine, see list of Pacific Northwest and California species.

CONIFERS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

35. *Pinus caribaea*—Slash Pine. Grows along the coast in Florida, Georgia; planted successfully farther west and north. 1 Ounce—35 Cents.
36. *Pinus echinata*—Shortleaf Pine—Hardiest of the southern pines and an excellent timber tree. Grows as far north as southern Illinois. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
37. *Pinus palustris*—Longleaf Pine—Famed "Pitch Pine" of commerce. Long needles make it a very beautiful ornamental for southern states. 1 Ounce—25 Cents.
38. *Pinus taeda*—Loblolly Pine—Most widely distributed of the southern pines. Excellent timber tree and ornamental. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
50. *Taxodium distichum*—Bald Cypress. Commonly found in swamps but grows even better upon good soil. 2 Ounces—50 Cents.

EXOTICS OF THE SOUTH AND FAR WEST

51. *Auricularia imbricata*—Monkey Puzzle—Interesting ornamental from the South Pacific. Does well in Pacific Northwest. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.
52. *Cedrus deodara*—Deodar. Famed eastern ornamental. Fairly hardy. 1 Ounce—50 Cents.
39. *Pinus maritime*—Maritime Pine. The naval stores tree of France. Does well in California and our South. 1 Ounce—35 Cents.
15. *Larix leptolepis*—Japanese Larch—Excellent timber tree. Does well in moist cool climate. ½ Ounce—50 Cents.

NOTE: Because the size of different seeds varies so widely, it is out of the question to attempt to supply comparable numbers of seeds. The number of seeds in an ounce will vary from a few hundred to a few thousand. The price is controlled by the cost of collecting cones and extracting and processing the seeds, also, of course, by the scarcity of the crop.

GROW EVERGREEN TREES

FOR PLEASURE

FOR PROFIT

★ FOR COMFORT ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

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FOR STUDY

TREES are companionable. You will enjoy watching them spring from seed and grow to take their place in your garden or upon your lawn.

The WOODLAND owner often can increase the earnings from his property by filling blank spots with thrifty young trees, and by introducing new and more valuable species.

PLANTATIONS of trees are a boon to prairie dwellers, and to builders of industrial and other communities. Shade and shelter from sun and wind make living more comfortable in town and country.

There are 90 ARBORETUMS in North America. Yet in 21 of our states there are none. Everybody with a suitable bit of land, large or small, can establish an Arboretum. It can be a fascinating lifetime hobby of educational value.

WHATEVER YOU PLAN TO DO WITH TREES—WOODSEED WILL HELP YOU.

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